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Persia and Its People. By Ella C. Sykes. xi and 356 pp., map, illustrations and index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1910. $2.50.

The author's visits to Persia extended over three years, during which she had considerable opportunity to mingle with the inhabitants and to study their ways. Her book is a conscientious effort to give a truthful picture of Persia, with particular emphasis upon those aspects that are likely most to interest the general reader.

The book opens with a short description of the country, gives a bird's-eye view of its history, tells of the Shah, his capital and the government, describes Meshed, which is not only a center of pilgrimage but also a typical Persian city, gives chapters to the religions of the country, the Persian man and woman, the sacred month of Muharren, the aspects of travel, country life, the Persian Gulf and Karun River, fauna and flora, Marco Polo's journey through Persia, antiquities, sports and amusements, Persian sports, arts and crafts, superstitions and medicines. A good idea of Persia from the standpoint of the general reader may be gained from this well-written and well-illustrated volume.

Heaton's Annual. The Commercial Handbook of Canada and Boards of Trade Register. Sixth Year. 1910. Edited by Ernest Heaton, B.A., and J. Beverly Robinson. 454 pp., maps and index. Heaton's Agency, Toronto, 1910. $1. 7 x 5.

Contains a large amount of classified information relating to the government, post office, banks, commerce, transportation, agriculture, resources, etc., of the Dominion. A conspicuous feature is a description of towns and local opportunities filling fifty-seven pages. A valuable list of government and railroad publications on pp. 267-269.

NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEETS:

Colorado: Uncompahgre Quadrangle. 1:125,000 (1.97 mile to an inch). Contour interval 100 ft. (38°30′ - 38°0′ N.; 107°30′ - 107°0′ W.). [As on various sheets recently issued by the Survey certain names (on this sheet those of the National Forests) have been printed from type, and not engraved. Whatever the justification in economy of time, this change is greatly to be deplored, as it is hardly in keeping with the high artistic excellence of the maps published by the Survey.]

Ohio: Antrim Quad. 1:62,500 (0.99 mile to an inch). Interval 20 ft. (40°15′ - 40°0′ N.; 81°30′ - 81°15′ W.).

IDAHO. Geologic Map of the Sulphur-Bearing Area near Soda Springs, Idaho. [1:200,000 approx. (about 3.2 miles to an inch).] Black. Accompanies *Bull.* U. S. Geol. Surv., 470-J, p. 4, 1911.

MISSOURI. Geologic Map of the St. Louis Quadrangle, Mo.-Ill. 1:62,500 (0.99 mile to an inch). (38°45′ - 38°40′ N.; 90°30′ - 90°0′ W.). Geology by

J. C. Jones, assisting N. M. Fenneman. Surveyed in 1906 in coöperation with the Geol. Surv. of Illinois. Plate 1, *Bull.* 438, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1911. 13 colors. [Geology superimposed on topographic map (relief in contours; interval 20 ft.). Distinguishes between Quaternary (3 subdivisions), Tertiary (1) and Carboniferous (5).]

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Nantucket Shoals. 1:80,000 (1.26 mile to an inch). (41°28′-40°42′ N.; 70°4′-69°17′ W.) Chart No. 213. March 1911. Price 50 cts.

Fire Island Beach to Rockaway Beach, N. Y. 1:80,000. Chart No. 119. Feb. 1911. 50 cts. [Coast of Long Island from Rockaway Beach (73°50′ W.) to eastern end of Great South Bay (72°52′ W.).]

Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. 1:20,000 (0.32 mile to an inch). (40°53.6′-40°48.0′ N.; 73°43.2′-73°38.3′ W.) Chart No. 366. April 1911. 20 cts. [Shore topography in contours; interval 20 ft.]

Delaware River. Penns Neck to Philadelphia. 1:80,000. (39°34′-40°0′ N.) With inset: Bridesburg to Trenton (Delaware R. from 40°0′-40°13′ N. 1:80,000). Chart No. 126. March 1911. 50 cts.

Rappahannock River. Tolls Point to Marsh Point. Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. 1:40,000 (0.63 mile to an inch). (37°57.7′-37°36.0′ N.) From Tolls Point to Tappahannock on main map; from Tappahannock to Marsh Point (37°55.8′-38°10.0′ N.) on inset. Chart No. 535. March 1911. 50 cts.

St. Andrew Sound, Georgia. 1:40,000. (31°4.2′-30°51.6′ N.; 81°34′-81°16′ W.) Chart No. 448. March 1911. 25 cts.

Fernandina Entrance, Florida. 1:20,000. (30°45.0′-30°38.4′ N.; 81°30.5′-81°21.2′ W.) Chart No. 453. March 1911. 25 cts.

Fernandina to Jacksonville, Florida. 1:40,000. (30°40.2′-30°18.2′ N.; 81°40.8′-80°20.5′ W.) Chart No. 577. April 1911. 50 cts.

St. Johns River, Florida, from Jacksonville to Hibernia. 1:40,000. (30°20′-30°3′ N.) Chart No. 455b. April 1911. 40 cts.

Key West Harbor and Approaches, Florida. 1:30,000 (0.47 mile to an inch). (24°38.1′-24°26.2′ N.; 82° 1.0′-81°42.5′ W.) Chart No. 584. March 1911. 50 cts.

Main Entrance to Charlotte Harbor, Florida. 1:40,000. (26°50′-26°38′ N.; 82°22′-82°7′ W.) Chart No. 474. April 1911.

Mayaguez Bay and Approaches, Porto Rico, West Indies. 1:15,000 (0.23 mile to an inch). (18°16.4′-18°9.4′ N.; 67°14.0′-67°7.4′ W.) Chart No. 931. April 1911. 50 cts.

Cape St. Elias to Shumagin Islands, Alaska. Mercator projection. [Equatorial scale 1:1,825,000 approx.] (61°35′-54°30′ N.; 159°20′-140°10′ E.) Chart No. 8502. March 1911. 50 cts.

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands to Seguam Pass. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:1,825,000 approx.] (59°10′-51°30′ N.; 173°20′-156°30′ E.) Chart No. 8802. April 1911. 50 cts.

Bering Sea, Eastern Part. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:3,050,000 approx.] (66°10′-53°20′ N.; 176°-156° E.) Chart No. 9302. April 1911. 50 cts.

General Sailing Chart of the Northwest Coast of America from San Francisco to Bering Sea. Polyconic projection. 1:3,600,000 (56.82 miles to an inch). Sailing Chart S. 50 cts. [Includes Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Kuskokwim Bay, showing Aleutian Islands as far as the Islands of the Four Mountains (170° W.).]

Albay Gulf and Part of Lagonoy Gulf, East Coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. 1:100,000 (1.58 miles to an inch). (13°37′-13°0′ N.; 123°30′-124°26′ E.) Chart No. 4221. April 1911. 50 cts. [Topography partly in contours; interval 200 ft.]

Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. 1:400,000 (6.31 miles to an inch). (7°5′-4°23′ N.; 118°31′-122°20′ E.) Chart No. 4722. April 1911. 50 cts.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

[Monthly] Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:15,900,000.] (60° N.-0°; 100° W.-10° E.) June 1911.

On reverse: Some Model Experiments on Suction of Vessels by Naval Constructor E. W. Taylor, U. S. N.

WEATHER BUREAU

[Five maps of the United States (1:12,300,000 approx. [about 194 miles to an inch]) showing] (I) The Average Date of the Last Killing Frost in Spring; (II) The Average Date of the First Killing Frost in Autumn; (III) The Latest Date on which a Killing Frost has Occurred in Spring; (IV) The Earliest Date on which a Killing Frost has occurred in Autumn; (V) The Average Length of the Crop-Growing Season [in] Days. Accompany "Frost Data of the United States," by P. C. Day. Weather Bureau, *Bull.* V, Washington, 1911. [Lines of equal date only in territory E. of the Cordillera; in the Cordilleran Region the dates themselves are printed at the corresponding places. On Maps I and II the interval is 5 or 6 days; on maps III and IV, 10 to 11 days. Map V has been compiled from other data than the previous maps and therefore does not completely tally with them, although the average length of the crop season in days is taken to be the interval between the average date of the last killing frost in spring and that of the first killing frost in autumn. For comment on text see p. 523.]

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

NORTH AMERICA. [Map of North America showing] Distribution of the Muskrats as Known at Present. [1:36,550,000 approx. (about 57.6 miles to an inch).] 14 colors. Accompanies "A Systematic Synopsis of the Muskrats," by N. Hollister (North American Fauna, No. 32), Biol. Surv., Washington, 1911. [Shows the habitat of the muskrat, which includes the greater part of North America, from the northern limit of trees south to the Mexican border. The muskrat is not found along the lower Atlantic seaboard nor, excepting southern Louisiana, over the entire Gulf Region nor on the Pacific Slope south of central Oregon. Distinguishes between 14 species.]

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA. Standard Topographical Map. Sheet 39. Ontario: Mattagami Sheet. Algoma, Sudbury and Nippissing Districts. 1:500,000 (7.89 miles to an inch). (51° - 48° N.; 83° - 80° W.) 3 colors. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

ILLINOIS. Map of Illinois showing oil-fields, cross-section lines, position of structural terraces, and of the La Salle anticline. 1 color. [1:3,600,000 approx. (about 57 miles to an inch).] Accompanies paper on "Oil Investigations in Illinois," by R. S. Blatchley, *Journ. W. Soc. Eng.,* Chicago, Vol. 16, facing p. 370, May 1911.

NEW YORK. [Geologic map of] Poughkeepsie Quadrangle. 1:62,500 (0.99 mile to an inch). (41°45′ - 41°30′ N.; 74°0′ - 73°45′ W.) 9 colors. Accompanies "Geology of the Poughkeepsie Quadrangle," by C. E. Gordon, *N. Y. State Mus. Bull.* 148, Albany, 1911. [Geology superimposed on topographic sheet of U. S. Geol. Surv. Contour interval 20 ft. Distinguishes between (1) Pre-Cambric [sic], (2) Cambric, (3) Cambric and Ordovicic, (4) Ordovicic. Shows faults and important outcrops.]

UNITED STATES. (a) [Twelve maps of the United States showing mean cloudiness for each month. 1:120,000,000 (about 1894 miles to an inch).] Black. (b) [Map of the United States showing] mean annual cloudiness [1:92,500,000 (about 1459 miles to an inch)]. Black. Accompany paper on same subject by K. McR. Clark, *Quart. Journ. Roy. Meteor. Soc.,* Vol. 37, pp. 170-174, April, 1911.

CENTRAL AMERICA

SALVADOR. The Balsam Coast of Salvador. [1:1,388,000 approx. (about 61.5 miles to an inch).] 13°55′ - 13°10′ N.; 89°50′ - 88°50′ W.) Black. Accompanies article on "Balsam of Peru," by A. Hale, *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union,* 1911, pp. 881-891. [Shows area occupied by the balsam tree (*myrospermum salvadorense*), emphasizing area of greatest production.]

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil. [Three climatologic maps of the State of São Paulo, entitled] Mappa Climatologico: (1) Janeiro de 1909, (2) Julho de 1909, (3) Anno de 1909. 1:3,000,000 (47.34 miles to an inch). (20° - 25° S.; 53°10′ - 43°10′ W.) 2 colors. Accompany "Dados Climatologicos do Anno de 1909," by J. N. Belfort Mattos, Serie 11, Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, Secr. da Agric., Comm. e Obr. Publ. do Estado de São Paulo, Direct. da Agric., Secção Meteorolog., S. Paulo, 1910. [Isotherms in dotted, isobars in full, red lines; six degrees of precipitation indicated; symbols for nebulosity and wind.]

Peru. Mapa del Departamento de Loreto corregido y aumentado con los estudios de los Srs. Espinar, Buenaño, Mavila, Zavala, Donayre, von Hassel y otros. Mandado verificar por el Señor Prefecto Coronel Don Pedro Portillo en los años de 1901 á 1904. Trazo y dibujo de los cartografos Hoempler, Baluarte y Vallejos. 1:1,000,000 (15.78 miles to an inch). (1⅓° N. - 7° S.; 79° - 62⅖° W.) 1906. 3 sheets, constituting northern half of this map. 4 colors. With "Itinerario de Viajes en el Norte del Departamento de Loreto (Cuadro de Distancias Calculadas en Horas de Navigacion)." Accompanies *Boll. de la Soc. Geogr. de Lima*, Año 18, Tomo 23, Trim. Segundo. June 30, 1909. [The southern half of this map is to be found in Año 18, Tomo 23, Trim. Cuarto of the same publication. Drainage, linear, in black, areal, in blue, relief in sketchy rudimentary shading in brown, forest areas roughly indicated in green, boundaries in red and black. Valuable because of its large scale, but poor in execution. Covers the territory of the upper Amazon System. Includes the whole Atlantic slope of Ecuador and part of southern Colombia in Peruvian territory.]

Peru. Departamento de Cajamarca. Ampliazión de la Carta de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima por el ingeniero Fermin Malaga Santolalla. Trazo y dibujo del Cartógrafo, Camilo Vallejos Z. 1:500,000 (7.89 miles to an inch). (4°30′ - 7°50′ S.; 79¾° - 77¾° W.) 7 colors. Accompanies monograph on this *departamento* by Fermin Malaga Santolalla in *Bol. de la Soc. Geogr. de Lima*, Año 16, Tomo 20, 1906. [Drainage in black, relief in rudimentary brown shading. The political subdivisions of the departamento (provincias) distinguished by areal coloring.]

AFRICA

Algeria. Les Mines de Zinc, de Plomb et de Cuivre en Algérie, d'après M. Dussert. 1:4,500,000 (71.02 miles to an inch). Black. Accompanies paper with similar title by P. Lemoine in *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23 (1911), p. 265.

Algeria-Tunis. Algérie-Tunisie- 50,000e. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 décembre 1909. Tableau d'assemblage des Cartes d'Algérie et de Tunisie au 50,000e et au 200,000e. [1:3,133,000 approx. (about 49.5 miles to an inch).] *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I (1911), Taf. 50. [Index map. Originally published as Planche X of Report of Service Géographique de l'Armée for 1909. Cf. also note under France.]

Angola. Das portugiesische Grenzgebiet gegen Deutsch-Südwestafrika zum Verfolg der militärischen Operationen im Distrikt Huilla. Nach einem portugiesichen Original des Hauptmanns João d'Almeida. 1:4,500,000 (71.02 miles to an inch). (14° - 18° S.; 12° - 23° E.) 2 colors. *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, (1911), Taf. 40. [Shows location of forts.]

Belgian Congo and German East Africa. Die neue Grenze zwischen Belgisch-Kongo u. Deutsch Ost-Afrika nach dem Vertrage vom 11. August 1910. 1:750,000 (11.84 miles to an inch). (0°40′ - 3°30′ S.; 28°33′ - 30°28′ E.) 6 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 6, notice with similar title by H. Wichmann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, (1911), p. 246. [Shows the final delimitation between Belgian and German territory in the vicinity of Lake Kivu, as well as four former tentative boundaries.]

German East Africa. (1) Das Hochland der Riesenkrater und die südlich anschliessenden Gegenden bis zum Hanang auf Grund eigener Aufnahmen und mit Benutzung der Aufnahmen von Abel, Bast, Baumann, Glauning, Graf v. Götzen, Hoesemann, Kannenberg, Kohlschütter, Lademann, Methner, Reitzenstein, Schlobach, Sperling, Uhlig u. Uhlig's Karte der Ostafrikanischen Bruchstufe. Bearbeitet von Fritz Jaeger; konstruiert u. gezeichnet von W. Rux in dem von P. Sprigade u. M. Moisel geleiteten kartograph. Institut von Dietrich Reimer. 1:150,000 (2.36 miles to an inch). (2°50′-4°2′ S.; 35°2′-35°58′ E., except for S.W. corner of map, which is an inset covering the territory adjoining that of the main map on the south and bounded by 4°2′-4°33′ S.; 35°16′-35°37′ E.) 5 colors. (2) Das abflusslose Rumpfschollenland zwischen Iramba, Njarasasee, Umbugwe und Ufiome. Auf Grund trigonometr. Aufnahmen von F. Jaeger und Wegeaufnahmen von Baumann, Dantz, Glauning, Graf v. Götzen, Hoesemann, Jaeger, Kannenberg, Kohlschütter, Lademann, Methner, v. Prittwitz, Schlobach, Seyfried, Sperling, Stadlbauer, Stuhlmann, Uhlig und anderen bearbeitet von F. Jaeger und W. Rux in dem von P. Sprigade u. M. Moisel geleiteten kartogr. Institut von Dietrich Reimer. 1:300,000 (4.73 miles to an inch). (3°27′-4°34′ S.; 34°-36° E.) 5 colors. (3) Skizze der Hamitischen Sprachgebiete in Aequatorial-Ostafrika. Entworfen und gezeichnet von Bernhard Struck. 1:5,000,000 (78.90 miles to an inch). 20°30′ N.-6°30′ S.; 33°20′-40°40′ E.) 5 colors. Accompany, as Karten 1, 2 and 3, "Das Hochland der Riesenkrater und die umliegenden Hochländer Deutsch-Ostafrikas, Teil I" by Dr. Fritz Jaeger, *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.*, Erghft. No. 4, Berlin, 1911. [On maps 1 and 2 relief is in approximate contours in brown, distinction is made between periodic and constant streams, vegetational boundaries are indicated, cultivated and inhabited areas are shown in green, Jaeger's route in red and that of other travelers in black, trigonometric stations in black and red. These two maps represent the result of the highest type of exploratory surveying. The execution is of the best. The third map divides the territory into the following linguistic areas: (A) Hamitic: I Lower Hamitic; II Niloto-Hamitic: (a) Bari-Masai, (b) Nandi-Tatoga; (B) Bantu; (C) Sudanese; (D) Linguistic Enclaves.]

German Southwest Africa. Skizze des Weges Otjivarongo-Waterberg. Mit Benützung von Görgen's Besitzstandkarte von Südwest-Afrika. 1:400,000 (6.31 miles to an inch). (20°10′-20°45′ S.; 16°37.5′-17°37.5′ E.) Black. Accompanies, as Taf. 2, "Reisestudien aus Südwest-Afrika," by E. Moritz, *Ztschrft. Gesell. Erdk.*, Berlin, 1911, pp. 213-252.

ASIA

Asia Minor. Topographische Karte des Westlichen Kleinasien nach eigenen Aufnahmen auf Reisen, die mit Mitteln des Kais. Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts im Jahre 1900, der Hermann und Elise geb. Heckmann Wentzel Stiftung in den Jahren 1901, 1902 und 1904 ausgeführt sind, entworfen von Dr. Alfred Philippson, ord. Professor der Geographie an der Universität Halle a. S. Herausgegeben mit Unterstützung der Hermann und Elise geb. Heckmann Wentzel Stiftung. Massstab 1: 300,000 [47.34 miles to an inch]. 6 Blatt. Preis 24 Mark. Erscheint in 3 Lieferungen (je 2 Blatt) zum Preise von je 8 Mark. Einzelne Blätter 5 Mark. Erste Lieferung (Blatt 1 und 3). Gotha: Justus Perthes.

These two sheets are the first to be published of a topographic map of western Asia Minor by Professor Philippson. It will be bounded approximately by the meridians of 26° and 30°20′ E., and by the parallels of 40°30′ and 35°50′ N., and will comprise six sheets in all, two in longitude and three in latitude. The two sheets published (Nos. 1 and 3) are the northern and middle ones of the western half of the map; they include the Troad, western Mysia and Lydia.

This map is the result of personal explorations by Prof. Philippson, extending from 1900 to 1904, which had as their aim the comprehensive treatment of the eastern part of the geographic unit which the borderlands of the Ægean constitute, both physiographically and culturally, for which Philippson has suggested the name of the Ægeïd and of the western part of which he has given us so splendid an account in his "Der Peloponnes." The name of the author of the map is sufficient to indicate its high quality. It is representative of the work of men of the type of von Richthofen and his followers—men whose training is so thorough that they are as equal to exploration in the field as to investigation in the study and whose broadness of mind impels them to generalization and synthesis and will not admit of a partial treatment of the subject. It is to men of this type that we owe the new geography.

The special value of the map lies in the interpretation of the relief of the land by a trained investigator, based on his personal observations. In its preparation the ideal requirement of the geologically trained topographer has been fulfilled. In this, aside from its recentness, lies the chief merit of Philippson's map in contradistinction to its noteworthy predecessors, Heinrich Kiepert's Karte vom westlichen Kleinasien, 1:250,000 (in 15 sheets, 1890-92), and his son Richard Kiepert's Karte von Kleinasien, 1:400,000 (in 24 sheets, 1901-1908), both of which, however admirable, were mainly compilations.

The execution of the map is in keeping with the high quality of its content. Relief (except of the regions not visited by the author: the Troad, mainly) is in sketch contours, with an interval of 100 meters, supplemented by shading; drainage, coast line and sea (with isobaths of 50 meter interval) in blue; modern culture and nomenclature in black; ancient culture and nomenclature, and the author's route in red.

The topographic map is the basis of a geologic edition entitled "Geologische Karte des westlichen Kleinasien, 1:300,000, entworfen von A. Philippson," of which Sheet No. 1, corresponding to the same sheet of the topographic edition, accompanies the first number (Erg.-Heft No. 167, 1910) of "Reisen und Forschungen im westlichen Kleinasien von A. Philippson," to be published serially as Ergänzungshefte to Petermanns Mitteilungen.

ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA. Carte des Principales Fouilles de Babylonie, Assyrie et Elam. [1:5,000,000 approx. (about 79 miles to an inch).] 40° - 29° N.; 40⅓° - 49° W.). Black. *L'Asie Franc.*, 11ème Année, p. 155, April, 1911. [Sketch map showing sites of principal archeologic excavations.]

CAUCASUS. Karta Kislovodska i yevo Okrestnostieï (Map of Kislovodsk and Environs). 1:420,000 (6.63 miles to an inch). (44°8' - 43°24' N.; 42°8' - 43°28' E.) Topogr. Sect. of the Gen. Staff, War Office. Edited by V. A. Merkuloff, 1910. 1 color. Accompanies paper, in Russian, on "The Climate of Kislovodsk in Winter in Comparison with that of other Climatologic Stations," by A. Voeïkov. *Zapiski Krynsko-Kavkaskavo Gornavo Kluba* (Bull. du Club Alpin de Crimée et du Caucase), No. 4, 1910, pp. 227-259, Odessa, 1911. [Relief in brown hachures. Kislovodsk is a winter-resort on the northern slope of the Caucasus, near Pyatigorsk. Dotted line encloses the basin of the upper Podkumok River.]

CELEBES. Reizen door Centraal-Celebes van den mijn-ingenieur E. C. Abendanon en den opnemer W. Schiebel, Maart-Juni 1910. 1:500,000 (7.89 miles to an inch.) (0°37' - 3°0' S.; 119°15' - 121°15' E.) With inset map "Schetskaart van de Landengte tusschen de Golf van Tomini en de Tomori-Baai (van Tambajoli naar Oewe Koeli)." 1:400,000 (6.31 miles to an inch). 3 colors. Accompanies, as Kaart No. IX, *Tijd. Kon. Ned. Aardr. Gen.*, Deel 28 (1911), No. 3, May 15, 1911. (Description in Deel 27, pp. 979 and 1219, and Deel 28, p. 73.) [Relief on main map in sketch hachures, lowlands in green, water blue; relief on inset map in sketch contours, interval 160 meters.]

CELEBES. Zentral-Celebes. Reisen der Expedition der kgl. Niederländischen Geograph. Gesellschaft in den Jahren 1909 u. 1910. Ausgeführt von E. C. Abendanon. 1:1,000,000 (15.78 miles to an inch). (⅗° - 4° S.; 118½° - 122° E.) 4 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 43, paper with similar title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I, (1911), pp. 234-238. [Based on the above map of the Royal Dutch Geogr. Soc., but extended on the E. and S. Relief in brown shading, route in red, desiccated lakes in green.]

CHINA. (a) [Nine Charts showing] Position and Kind of Lights on the Coast and Rivers of China. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale, except of Plan V, about 1:1,265,000]. Plan I (Hainan Strait); Plan II (Coast from Macao to Swatow); Plan III (Coast from Amoy to Wenchow); Plan IV (Coast from Wenchow to Woosung); Plan V (Approach to Woosung, equatorial scale 1:300,000 approx.); Plan VI (Kiaochow); Plan VII (Shantung Peninsula);

Plan VIII (Gulf of Pechili); Plan IX (Gulf of Liaotung). 5 colors. (b) Reference Plan [showing location of the nine charts]. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1:2,056,000 approx.] 4 colors. Accompany "List of Lighthouses, Light-Vessels, Buoys and Beacons on the Coast and Rivers of China, corrected to Dec. 1, 1910." Imperial Maritime Customs, III, Miscellaneous Series: No. 6, Shanghai, 1911. [Plans I to IX by symbols distinguish between the following kinds of lights: fixed white, fixed red, flashing white, group flashing white, flashing red and white, fixed white varied by flashes, fixed white varied by red flashes, occulting white, group occulting white, lightning flashes, group lightning flashes. Land in gray, water in blue, symbols for lights in yellow, red, black and white.]

CHINA. [Map of Chinese portion of railroad from Hanoi, Tonkin, to Yunnan Fu, Yun-nan Province. 1:1,670,000 approx. (about 26.3 miles to an inch).] Black. *L'Asie Franc.*, 11ème Année, p. 189, April, 1911.

CHINA. A Map of China prepared for the China Inland Mission. 1:6,000,000 (94.68 miles to an inch). (42° - 18° N.; 96° - 128° E.) 7 colors. London: Published by the China Inland Mission, 1911. Mounted on cloth and folded. [China Inland Mission Stations with resident missionary are underlined in red. In Manchuria, where the C. I. M. has no work, the stations of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian and Danish Lutheran Missions have been underlined.]

CHINA. Itinéraire au Tibet Oriental par Jacques Bacot 1909-1910. 1:500,000 (5.89 miles to an inch). 4 colors. 6 maps. Accompany paper with similar title by same author, as Plates 2-7, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23, No. 4, April, 1911. [Embrace western parts of the provinces of Se-Chuan and Yunnan between 28° and 31½° N., and not of eastern Tibet, as title indicates. Add substantially to our insufficient knowledge of the region where the upper courses of the Yangtse, Mekong and Salwen most approach each other. Relief in brown sketch contours, vegetation (pasture, forest and brush land) in green, route in red.]

DUTCH NEW GUINEA. De Mamberamo-Rivier. 1:1,000,000 (15.78 miles to an inch). (1°15′ - 3°45′ S.; 137°20′ - 138°45′ E.) Black. Accompanies, as Kaart No. VIII, paper on "De Wetenschappelijke Uitkomsten der Mamberamo-Expeditie 1909-10." *Tijd. Kon. Ned. Aardr. Gen.*, Deel 28 (1911), pp. 448-461. [Important map of the hitherto unknown territory drained by this river of northern Dutch New Guinea.]

FORMOSA. Carte Éthnographique de Formose. [1:2,415,000 approx. (about 38.1 miles to an inch).] 10 colors. Accompanies "Les Aborigines de Formose," by R. Torii, *Journ. Coll. Science*, Univ. of Tokyo, Vol. 38, Art. 6, Plate 1.

INDIA. Explorations in the Eastern Karakoram by T. G. Longstaff, 1909. 1:500,000 (7.89 miles to an inch). (35°40′ - 34°33′ N.; 77°40′ - 78°18′ E.) 4 colors. With two inset maps: (1) [showing territory between 36⅔° - 34¼° N.; 75⅚° - 78½° E., 1:2,000,000 (31.6 miles to an inch)]; (2) [map of northern India, showing location of general map, 1:30,000,000.] Accompanies paper on "The Saltoro Pass," by T. G. Longstaff, *Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 25, (1911) pp. 485-488. Published by permission of the Royal Geogr. Soc. (duplicate of map published in *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 35, p. 744. Cf. *Bull.*, Vol. 42, (1910) p. 876). [Relief on the large-scale map in brown shading, névé in blue shading, glaciers in blue contouring. Distinction made between altitudes determined by the Survey of India and by Dr. Longstaff. The routes of Dr. Longstaff, Sir Younghusband and Dr. Neve separately shown in red. Inset map 1 shows no relief, only drainage and the outlines of glaciers. It shows the routes of Longstaff, 1909; Younghusband, 1887 and 1889; Hayward, 1868, and indicates position of main divide of the eastern Karakoram as heretofore incorrectly assumed. The divide lies farther north, as the Siachen Glacier proved to belong to the drainage system of the Indus.]

JAPAN. [Seven maps of Japanese lakes, viz.:] Map of Lake Biwa, with isobathymetric lines after Mr. Maeda [1:200,000, or 3.16 miles to an inch]. Map of Hakoné Lake, with isobathymetric lines [1:20,000, or 0.32 mile to an inch); Map of Yamanaka Lake, with isobathymetric lines [1:20,000]; Map of Kawaguchi Lake, with isobathymetric lines [1:20,000]; Map of Hamana Lake, with isobathymetric lines [1:66,667, or 1.05 mile to an inch]; Map of Toya

Lake, with isobathymetric lines drawn by the Naval Hydrographic Office [1:47,700, or 0.75 mile to an inch]; Map of Chūzenji Lake, with isobathymetric lines after Viscount Tanaka [1:19,360, or 0.31 mile to an inch]. All maps black. Accompany, as Plates 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18, "Seiches in Some Lakes of Japan," by S. Nakamura and K. Honda. *Journ. Coll. Science,* Univ. Tokyo, Vol. 28, Art. 5, March 1911.

EUROPE

ADRIATIC SEA. Temperatur der Meeresoberfläche und der Luft [des Adriatischen Meeres], 27. Febr. bis 7. März, 1911. [1:6,386,000 approx., or about 100.8 miles to an inch]. Black. Accompanies "Vorläufiger Bericht über die erste Kreuzungsfahrt S. M. S. *Najade* in der Hochsee der Adria," by Prof. Dr. E. Brückner. *Mitt. der k.k. Geogr. Gesell.,* Wien, Vol. 54, p. 213, 1911.

BALKAN PENINSULA. L'Église Catholique dans les Balkans. 1:1,500,000 (23.67 miles to an inch). (48⅓° - 37° N.; 17° - 30° E.) Dessiné et gravé par R. Hausermann, Paris. Supplément au Journal "Les Missions Catholiques," 1911. 4 colors. [Shows, on a base map with relief in brown shading and drainage in blue, boundaries of the ecclesiatical divisions in red, and indicates seat of archbishoprics, bishoprics and secondary stations. The relief on this map is a good example of the best type of work of the hill-shading method.]

BRITISH ISLES. Mean Annual Rainfall. The British Isles. By Dr. H. R. Mill. Oxford Wall Maps. 1:1,000,000 (15.78 miles to an inch). (61° - 48½° N.; 10° W. - 2° E.) Compiled 1908. 5 colors. Dissected and mounted on cloth, with eyelets. [Gives isohyets for 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100 inches and their equivalents in centimeters, grouping together the nine gradations thus obtained by using six shades of blue. This map successfully fulfills the requirements of a good wall map, viz.: generalization and legibility at a distance, attained by boldness of line. Absence of map-net regrettable, however, as, the projection used not being a rectangular one, reference to latitude, for instance —certainly not a negligible climatic factor—is rendered very difficult.]

FRANCE. Carte Albert Barbey au 1/50,000ème [0.79 mile to an inch]. La Chaîne du Mont-Blanc. Topographie par X. Imfeld, Ingénieur. Hypsométrie & Nomenclature par Louis Kurz, Auteur du Guide de la Chaîne du Mont-Blanc. 1910. 3ème édition. Institut géograph. et artist. de Kümmerly & Frey, Bern. Rochers par R. Leuzinger. With inset map "Esquisse orographique des Aiguilles de Chamonix à l'échelle de 1:20,000 extraite des triangulations et minutes de levés de la Carte du Massif du Mont-Blanc par H. et J. Vallot." [The third edition of this superb map of the Mont-Blanc Chain. It covers a rough parallelogram included between Martigny-Bourg, the Col de Balme and the Arve Valley to Le Fayet-St. Gervais in the N.W., the valley of the Bon Nant and the Col du Bonhomme on the S.W., the Col de la Seigne, the valley of the Doire and the Val Ferret on the S.E., and the Vallée de Champex on the N.E. In artistic execution it is an excellent example of the Swiss school of cartography, the great value of which lies in the artistic expression of the plasticity of relief, of which the publishers of this map are the chief exponents.]

FRANCE. (1) Carte de la France au 50,000e Dérivée des Levés à Grande Échelle. État d'avancement des travaux au 31 Décembre, 1909. [1:4,700,000 approx. (about 74.2 miles to an inch).] 2 colors. (2) France 80,000e (Type 1889). État d'avancement au point de vue cartographique des travaux de révision au 31 Xbre, 1909. [1:5,650,000 approx. (about 89.2 miles to an inch).] 3 colors. Accompany, as Taf. 48 and 49, notice on "Die Arbeiten des französichen Service Géographique de l'Armée im Jahre 1909," by Dr. H. Haack, *Pet. Mitt.,* Vol. 57, I, (1911), p. 259-260. [These are the index maps of the two topographic maps of France referred to in their titles. They were originally published as Planches VIII and IX of the Report of the Service Géographique de l'Armée for 1909. They show which sheets have been published and the extent of completion of those not published.]

LAPLAND. Carte de la Laponie Suédoise indiquant la distribution des gisements de pin sylvestre et de bouleau subfossiles, dressée par M. A. Gavelin. 1:2,500,000 (39.46 miles to an inch). Black. Accompanies "Le Recul du Pin

Sylvestre dans les Montagnes de la Suède," by C. Rabot. *La Géogr.*, Vol. 23, p. 272, April, 1911. Reprinted from Skogsvårdsföreningens Tidskrift.

LAPLAND. Carte des limites de la végétation forestière dans la vallée du Kamajokk, Laponie Suédoise. 1:200,000 (3.16 miles to an inch). Accompanies same paper as above, *Le Géogr.*, Vol. 23, p. 273. April, 1911. Reprinted from publications of Swedish Geol. Survey.

WORLD

WORLD. Die Geographische Verbreitung der Grossstädte von Dr. H. Hassinger. [Mercator projection: equatorial scale 1: 85,000,000.] Accompanies paper with same title by same author. *Deutsche Rundsch. für Geogr.*, Vol. 33 (1910-11), pp. 385-390. [Distinguishes between cities of (1) 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, (2) 500,000 to 1,000,000, (3) over 1,000,000. Choice of projection shows lack of appreciation of the fact that the Mercator projection is not the one best suited to represent world phenomena.]

WORLD. Gegen-azimutale winkeltreue Projektion entworfen von Prof. Dr. H. Maurer. Accompanies, as Taf. 47, paper with similar title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 57, I (1911), pp. 255-256. [A conformal, retro-azimuthal projection the graticule of which consists of a system of con-focal ellipses and hyperbolas. Of value mainly to navigators and astronomers in the graphic solution of problems of spherical trigonometry. Excludes the circumpolar regions included within 70° N. and 70° S., respectively.]

ATLASES

Atlas Universel de Géographie. Ouvrage commencé par M. Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. Feuille 55. Indo-Chine. 1: 5,000,000 (78.90 miles to an inch). (26° - 6° N.; 86° - 112° E.) 6 colors. Hachette et Cie., Paris. March 1911. 2 frs. [This standard French atlas is fortunately rapidly approaching completion. Sheet 55 is part of the map of Asia, 1: 5,000,000, in ten sheets forming Sheets 46 to 55 of the Atlas. It offers a welcome delineation of Indo-China on a larger scale than is to be found in the principal other standard atlases. The usual invaluable list of sources on which the map is based is given. Unfortunately, the list of sheets heretofore published, which is printed on the cover enclosing the map, is not kept up to date.]

OTHER MAP ACCESSIONS

EUROPE. Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa im Massstab 1:200,000 [3.16 miles to an inch] herausgegeben vom k. u. k. Militärgeographischen Institut in Wien. 48 sheets. Revised at various dates from 1902 to 1910. [Each sheet of this map covers one degree of longitude and one degree of latitude, and is officially designated by the meridian and the parallel intersecting in its center and by the name of the most important town on it. In the following the sheets are ranged in meridional strips progressing from W. to E. and, within each strip, from N. to S.] 34° - 49° Brünn; -48° Wien; -47° Steinamanger; 35° -49° Lundenburg; -48° Pressburg; -47° Pápa; 36°-50° Troppau; -49° Trentschin; -48° Komorn; -47° Székesfehérvár; 37° - 50° Oswięcim; -49° Neusohl; 48° Budapest, Lozoncz; 47° Budapest, Kecskémet; 38°-50° Krakau; -49° Leutschau; -48° Miskolcz; -47° Szolnok; -46° Szegedin; 39°-50° Tarnów; -49° Kassa (Kaschau); -48° Debreczen; -47° Békés-Csaba; -46° Temesvár; 40° - 50° Przemýsl; -49° Ungvár; -48° Munkács; -47° Groszwardein; -46° Lugos; 41°-50° Sambor; -49° Turka; -48° Szatmár-Németí; -47° Kolozsvár (Klausenburg); -46° Gyula-Fehérvár (Karlsburg); 42°-50° Lemberg; -49° Stanislau; 48° Máramáros-Sziget; -47° Besztercze (Bistritz); -46° Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt); 43°-50° Brody; -49° Kolomea; -48° Śniatyn; 47° Gyergyó-Szt.-Miklás; -46° Brassó (Kronstadt); 44°-49° Husiatyn; -48° Czernowitz; -47° Piatra; -46° Kézdi-Vásárhely. [On this standard map of Central Europe relief is in brown hachures, drainage in blue, forests in green and culture and nomenclature in black.] Gift of M. Emile Mosonyi.